The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1905 XLII—NO 41

...ORT FILED BY COMMITTEE.

Examination of Commissioners' Report.

BOOKS WERE FOUND CORRECT.

Suggestions Made Regarding the Advertising of All Contracts Exceeding One Thousand Dollars — Too Much Money Paid to Attorneys Appointed by the Court.

Canton, Dec. 30.—The committee appointed by Judge R. S. Ambler, of the common pleas court, to make an examination of the county commissioners' annual report, has completed its work and submitted its report Thursday afternoon. The committee consisted of G. G. Paul, of Massillon, and Silas J. Williams, of Alliance, who acted with Robert H. Day, county prosecutor. The report as submitted to Judge Ambler is as follows:

To the Honorable R. S. Ambler, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County.

The committee appointed by you to examine the report of the commissioners beg leave to submit the following:

We find the bookkeeping, accounts, figures, vouchers and receipts of the county commissioners' and auditor's office to be correct, and the keeping of the commissioners' journal we find to be well done; but suggest that each day's transaction should be fully entered upon the journal, and that all contracts involving the expenditure of the people's money be spread at length upon the journal; and that especially the auditor record immediately every certificate made by him of money being in fund before the letting of any contract.

We commend the course of the auditor in establishing a systematic means of filing and tabulating contracts and recording the necessary steps under the same, and suggest its further development.

Examination of the account discloses to us the letting of some contracts for culverts and bridges in the neighborhood of a thousand dollars—some running a few dollars over and some a few dollars under. This is following of a precedent in this and other counties of the state, the result of which is against the public advertising of contracts over a thousand dollars, and the submission of the same to the prosecuting attorney. We therefore urge greater watchfulness on the part of the commissioners in permitting no contracts to be let without public advertisement and submission to the prosecutor, if they should exceed a thousand dollars either directly or indirectly, and that the auditor certify to the money being in fund in all contracts, and plans and estimates be furnished in all cases, for bridges, culverts and buildings. The better development of the plan of filing and tabulating by the auditor, above referred to, will, in our judgment, rectify this omission to a great extent.

While the expenditures in the bridge fund are large, we recognize the fact that the high waters and floods in the spring of 1904 caused much damage which necessitated the expenditure of a large sum for repairs of injured bridges, and in many cases new bridges and abutments.

We note the purchase of steel or iron pipe at a certain sum per lineal foot. The journal of the commissioners fails to disclose a competitive bidding for the purchase of this pipe. These pipes are used in many parts of the county to serve the purpose of small bridges and culverts. They are delivered in small amounts throughout the year at various points; and while several of these culverts or sluice-ways might not run higher than a few hundred dollars, at the close of the year the total amount in a large county like this, runs into several thousand dollars. We think a safer plan would be that contracts for the purchase of iron pipe for such purpose should be let by competitive bidding, although we are informed that bids were received from various pipe foundries before this contract was let; yet we suggest the advertisement and public letting.

We further call attention to the large sum of money expended for stationery and supplies of like character in the court house. We recognize the fact that the conduct of public affairs may require considerable expenditure along this line, yet we believe that greater economy could be exercised, and that a system of competitive bidding monthly upon the necessary supplies could be established. Let each officer certify to the auditor his needs, let this be placed on file, and at the close of the month let bids be received for supplying the same, and the contract given to the lowest bidder.

We respectfully call attention to the fact that the sums paid for attorneys' fees for the defense of indigent criminals, and assisting the state in the prosecution of the more important cases, such as murder cases, are in our judgment, higher than necessary. We think that the amount could be reduced, and the accused still have every sacred right preserved which the law and the constitution guarantees. In our opinion such service should be rendered as a duty which the attorney owes the court and the community, and he should receive therefor moderate fees.

The conducting of the collection of taxes by the treasurer outside of his office causes an expense of about $200 per year. While we do not believe that this is strictly legal, yet the great convenience and accommodation it is to the taxpayers of the county, we think, would justify its being provided for by law, and we recognize the fact that it is a boon to many of the taxpayers who reside outside of the county seat.

Our examination of the commissioners' journal fails to show the appointment by the commissioners of a depository of the county funds. The special act applicable to Stark county passed several years ago would not now be constitutional, but the general law remains by which it is within the discretion of the commissioners to appoint such depository, and we think that it would be advantageous to the county if such appointment were made.

In regard to the workhouse, we have carefully examined its accounts, and while the commissioners are not by law charged with the conduct of the same, yet in view of the fact that they must honor the vouchers submitted by the workhouse directors, it is not out of place for us to comment in passing, upon the expenditures in that regard. While the cost of running the institution may somewhat exceed the cost of keeping the prisoners in jail, yet the work required of the prisoners confined in the workhouse is enough more benefit to the community to warrant the expenditure of the additional money.

We are informed that some different system of contracts and employment of the prisoners in the workhouse is being considered by the directors, and we are not prepared, nor is it in our province, to say what the result may be, yet we feel that the employment of the prisoners upon the public highways, and in the grading of hills, and like improvements, will be very useful and beneficial to the public, if the same can be practically done.

While the directors are entitled to their expenses in their attendance upon their duties at the workhouse, we suggest that their bills be itemized, and that the date and amount expended be clearly set forth, and not put in a lump sum. Any irregularities which we have noted in the allowance and payment of bills we believe can be rectified by the auditor exercising close scrutiny of the same when they are filed as is now required by law. In the expenses of the commissioners while attending to duty outside the county we find two items which should be noted for criticism, to wit: that for expenses incurred while attending the commissioners' convention. This we do not believe is authorized by law.

In conclusion the committee desires to inform your honor that it has not gone through each separate item of every voucher filed in the auditor's office, but that it has been its endeavor to examine the manner and method of conducting business and keeping of the commissioners' journals and records, and entering into contracts and the expenditures of the people's money. In so doing we have examined many of the vouchers and bills as presented and allowed, and inspected a sufficient number of the vouchers, in our opinion, to enable us to satisfy ourselves of the correctness of the same, and of the manner in which the county's business has been done.

The bureau of public accounts as established at the auditor of state's office at Columbus, will doubtless closely inspect every item as presented in each voucher of the commissioners' office, since January 1, 1903, which will more than cover the period which your committee was called upon to investigate.

We desire to suggest to the court that we recognize the fact that the commissioners have handled large sums of money and issued vouchers ranging from one dollar to several thousands of dollars, and in the transaction of such a large volume of business there must necessarily be things which might be criticised.

However, with the suggestions and criticisms contained in the foregoing report, we think that the county's business transacted by the commissioners and as shown by the detailed report, has, in general, been well done, and the affairs of the county well administered.

Respectfully submitted,
S. J. WILLIAMS,
GUSTAVUS G. PAUL,
ROBERT H. DAY.

MRS. CHADWICK'S DEFENSE.

The Prisoner Examined by Dr. H. C. Eyman.

Cleveland, Dec. 31.—Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick has had her Bertillon measurement taken by the government. Peter F. Dick, secret service operative for the Cleveland district, called at the county jail Friday forenoon and performed the operation. Mrs. Chadwick was not photographed. That would be practically superfluous anyway, because she has already been photographed to a degree rarely attained by the average New York woman.

The object and purpose of the Bertillon system is the identification of criminals. When Mme. Devere was arrested in Lucas county fifteen years ago she was submitted to the measurements and examination of the process, and those records are on file. The present measurements of Mrs. Chadwick will be compared with the Devere record. Just what the result of the outcome will be will doubtless be kept secret by the government, because the identification is by no means the least important part of the case against the woman.

Several matters developed in the Chadwick case yesterday that seem to indicate insanity as her almost certan line of defense. It was learned that Dr. H. C. Eyman, superintendent of the Massillon state hospital for the insane, made an examination of the woman last Tuesday. Dr. Eyman's visit was kept secret at the time. He is one of the ablest and best known practical alienists and specialists in insanity in Ohio. For several years he had charge of the Newburg hospital in this city.

CONCERT AT GREENVILLE.

Fine Programme Rendered at Baptist Church.

East Greenville, Dec. 30.—A concert was given at the Baptist church on Monday evening. The entertainment was opened with a prayer and song. Afterwards the following programme was rendered:

"Hosanna to the King".....Choir
Short Address.....Chairman
Primary Exercise—"Christmas is Here"
.....Children
Exercise—"Morning Joy".....Children
Carol—"The Savior Comes".....Choir
Recitation.....David Protheroe
Duet and Chorus—"No Room for Him"
.....Beech Grove Party
"Grandma's Glasses".....Doris Carter
Song—"I Love to Hear the Story".....Choir
Recitation—"Dolly's Accident".....
.....Violet Eckroad
Solo—"Banner ein Glwad".....
.....Gwilym Thomas
Recitation.....May Young
Solo—"The Holy City".....David Davies
Recitation.....Jennie Miller
Song—"Peace on Earth".....Choir
Duet—"Larboard Watch".....
.....W. P. Davis and G. Evans
Recitation—"Dol y Goilet"..Helen Thomas
Solo and Chorus—"Jesus Loves Me".....
.....Sadie Jones and Choir
Recitation—"A Letter to Santa Claus"..
.....Margaret Bach
Motion Song.....Children
Song—"Nellie Was a Lady".....
.....East Greenville Glee Club
Recitation.....Ceridwen Thomas
Song—"In Honor of the King".....Choir
Solo—"Long Years Ago".....Ruth Williams
"Xmas Dollies".....Five Little Girls
"All Hail Him".....Choir
Welsh Hymn Contest..Won by Thos. Reese
Song—"Sleep, My Lady Love".....
.....East Greenville Glee Club
Visit of Santa Claus.
Distribution of Presents.
Welsh Hymn—"Bottle Gune"..Welsh Party

The meeting was closed by the congregation singing the doxology.

The Sunday school choir was under the conductorship of William Thomas, of Beech Grove, and great praise is due to both conductor and choir for the excellent manner in which they rendered their pieces. Miss Carrie Thomas is also to be congratulated for the excellence with which the children went through their exercises. Gwilym Thomas is to be praised for his solo, Messrs. Davis and Evans for their duet. W. P. Davis is to be congratulated as conductor of the Glee Club and the remarkable manner in which they rendered their songs. There is a promising future for the Glee Club if they will only stick together. In fact it was one of the best concerts that has been held in the town. Every one did well. Praise is due to all. The ladies of the church are to be praised for the fine decorations of the Christmas tree and church, and Santa Claus for the remarkable manner he took his part Miss Lottie Thomas, Miss Hazel Young and Robert Booth officiated at the organ. Mr. Jones, of Beech Grove, had his graphophone here and gave a few selections.

TRESTLE ON FIRE.

Used by the Lake Shore Road Across Sandusky Bay.

Toledo, Dec. 31.—The Lake Shore railway trestle across Sandusky bay, one mile long, is burning, and two spans are already gone. Trains are sent around by the Norwalk division.

SCHOOL BUILDING BURNED.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 31.—The high school building of this city burned today. Loss $110,000. The origin of the fire is as yet unknown.

WILL MAKE A TRIP TO CUBA.

Dr. Eyman, of State Hospital, to Leave Tuesday.

WILL ATTEND A CONFERENCE.

The Meeting Will be Held in Havana—The Trip Will Cover Three Weeks — Other Well Known Medical Men Going—Dr. Brown to Have Charge Temporarily.

Superintendent H. C. Eyman, of the Massillon state hospital, will leave next Tuesday on a three weeks' trip to Cuba, during which he will attend the American health conference in Havana, which will be in session from January 9 to 13, inclusive. He will be accompanied by Dr. Probst and Dr. Chapman, of the state board of health, and Saperintendent Tobey, of the Toledo state hospital. Representatives from all of the South American countries, the islands adjoining and from the United States will be present. The central subject of discussion will be the methods of preventing and combating yellow fever. The most noted specialists in the world upon the subject will give addresses and lectures. It is expected that over one thousand representatives will be present. Many doctors from Europe will attend in an unofficial capacity. Dr. Brown, of the staff of physicians, will be acting superintendent during Dr. Eyman's absence. The party will meet in Columbus Wednesday morning, leaving there for Tampa by way of Memphis. Dr. Eyman has been connected with state hospitals for twenty-one years and this will be his first extended leave of absence.

The Canton-Akron Railway Company has at last completed a part of the loop to the tracks in the hospital grounds and cars are now run to the foot of the park directly to the west of the building. As yet the loop has not been completed so that cars make the entire circuit, but this will be done in the spring. It is hoped that a station will also be constructed in the spring.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie Company has accepted the switch built from the company's tracks east of Navarre to the hospital grounds. This was done by the company's engineer, who made an examination of the work of the contractors a few days ago. There has been some delay in permitting coal to be hauled over the road because the agent at Navarre had not officially been informed that he could put the switch into use. The trustees made a contract for the furnishing of ten thousand tons of coal during the remainder of the winter and spring and the contract went into effect last Monday.

There will be no formal celebration of New Year's day at the hospita. this year. The regular entertainments will again be commenced next week.

Already the makeup of the hospital base ball team next season is receiving attention and the indications are that the team will be equal if not better than was that of last year, which suffered defeat but twice and which played some of the strongest teams in this vicinity.

The list of visitors at the hospital this week has been the smallest for several months.

CHADWICK UNDER ARREST.

The Doctor Greatly Excited and Refused to Talk.

New York, Dec. 31.—The steamer Pretoria, on which Dr. Chadwick and his daughter were passengers, arrived at quarantine at 7:30 this morning and left quarantine at 9:20. The doctor was very much excited and refused to talk on any subject. He retired to his state room and locked the door until Sheriff Barry arrived with the warrant for his arrest.

Dr. Chadwick will go to Cleveland with Sheriff Barry this afternoon without arrest. He said he was inexpressibly shocked by recent events, and was innocent of all the charges. He knew nothing about the case except what he had read in the papers.

MRS. CHADWICK WEEPS.

Cleveland, Dec. 31.—Mrs. Chadwick was deeply affected in hearing the report of her husband's arrival and his experience in the Hoboken court. She wept as she declared him entirely innocent.

M'KINLEY BANQUET.

Noted Men to Attend from Various Sections.

Canton, Dec. 31.—Chairman A. W. Agler, of the executive committee in charge of the McKinley birthday banquet to be held in the Auditorium on January 31, has received a letter from General Fitzhugh Lee, who is to respond to one of the toasts, Saturday morning. General Lee in his letter suggested that invitations be sent to Governor A. J. Montague, of Virginia, Senator John W. Daniels, and Senator Thomas Martin, of the same state, and several others. General John C. Black has also written suggesting that invitations be sent to Judge Eli Torrance, of Minneapolis, General Daniel Sickles, of New York, and other men of national prominence. The invitations were immediately forwarded.

H. B. Demorest, of Cleveland, has been secured to do the catering by Chairman A. H. Coe and the dinner committee. A contract was made Friday. Mr. Demorest had charge of the catering at the McKinley birthday banquet in this city two years ago.

Chairman E. I. Baer, of the banquet ticket committee, reports an excellent sale. Already over one-third of the guaranteed tickets have been sold. A large percentage of these tickets, it is reported, are going out of the city and members of the committee urge Cantonians to get their tickets before it is too late.

ALL MATTERS SETTLED.

Rentals of Ohio Canal Reach Required Sum.

Akron, O., Dec. 31.—After an all day and nearly an all night session Thursday members of the state board of public works and officials of the Akron Waterworks Company reached an agreement as to the water company's lease. The company is granted an increase in water allowed of from six to ten million gallons a day, provided that quantity does not drain the sources of supply so as to endanger navigation on the canal. The signing of this contract makes available the $202,000 appropriation for the improvement of the Ohio and Erie canal, most of which will be expended in the vicinity of Cleveland.

GREAT FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Loss Will Reach Six Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—A six hundred thousand dollar fire occurred today in West VanBuren street, in a building occupied by the Cash Buyers' Union. It spread to the Zeno Manufacturing Company's building, then to the Boston Rubber Company and the Peninsular Stove Company. An explosion in the first building tore up the streets and threw the firemen into the air, but none were injured. The stables of the Fortune Brothers' Brewing Company were burned. An explosion threw down the brick walls and one fireman was injured by falling brick.

IN RECORDER'S COURT.

Chadwick Arrested as a Fugitive from Justice.

New York, Dec. 31.—The Hoboken police took Dr. Chadwick to the recorder's court, regarding him as a fugitive from justice. Sheriff Barry pleaded earnestly to be permitted to take the doctor to Cleveland. He said he was a lifelong friend and did not want to arrest him. The recorder asked if any charges had been made against Chadwick. There was no response and he discharged him. Going to the hotel in a carriage one of the horses fell and a heavy truck just behind was about to crush into the carriage. The sheriff sprang out, seized the horses, and diverted the truck so that it passed only a few inches from the carriage.

LOTS WANTED ALREADY.

Conditions Under Which New Cemetery was Bought.

J. F. Shepley, one of the Massillon members of the board of trustees of the new Catholic Union cemetery, says that many people have a false impression of the conditions under which the association was organized. The cemetery grounds, lying on the road between Canton and Massillon, were bought and paid for by Bishop Horstmann, of this diocese, in order to provide burial plots for the congregations of the Canton and Massillon Catholic churches when the cemetery plots of these churches should be no longer available. No member of any church will be asked for contributions. The lots in the cemetery will be for sale and can be bought and endowed under the usual conditions. More than twenty applications for lots have already been received by the trustees.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Arthur Kurtz Crushed to Death in a Mine.

STRUCK BY A FALL OF SLATE.

Mrs. Ella Pritchard's Trial on a Charge of Cutting William E. Camp with Intent to Wound Has Been Postponed Until Next Tuesday.

Canton, Dec. 31.—Arthur Kurtz, a son of Mrs. Mary M. Kurtz, of 1214 West Tuscarawas street, was killed while at work in a coal mine near New Philadelphia, about 2 o'clock Friday afternoon. The unfortunate young man, who was but 20 years of age, was struck by a fall of slate and crushed. The body will arrive in this city at 5:30 o'clock today and will be taken to the Koehler residence at 1200 West Eighth street. The deceased was born in North Industry and for several years worked at Magnolia. Besides his mother one brother, Peter Kurtz, of New Philadelphia, a sister, Miss Edith Kurtz, of this city, and four half brothers survive. The funeral services will take place from St. Joseph's Catholic church Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

The hearing of Ella Pritchard, charged with cutting with intent to wound William E. Camp, in Sugarcreek township, Friday of last week, was commenced before Mayor Smith Saturday morning, but the testimony was not all in when the time for the noon adjournment arrived, and the case was continued until next Tuesday morning. She gave bond in the sum of $150 for her appearance at that time. Since her arrest she has been confined in the city prison. Camp is represented by William and Luther Day, while the interests of the defendant are looked after by ex-Mayor J. H. Robertson. The case has some sensational features.

TUBE WORKS RESUME.

Five Thousand Men Will Go to Work Sunday Night.

Pittsburg, Dec. 31.—Five thousand employes of the National tube works, at McKeesport, were notified today that all departments of the big plant would resume work Sunday night and will not close Monday for a holiday.

COAL FOR CINCINNATI.

Millions of Bushels are Now on the Way.

Cincinnati, Dec. 31.—Nearly a million bushels of coal arrived today by three steamers from Kanawha, and twice as much more is coming from that source. The Pittsburg fleet is expected to begin to arrive tomorrow.

HAND ALMOST CUT OFF.

Clem Gallatin Caught by a Flying Saw.

Clement L. V. Gallatin, of 651 South Erie street, met with an accident at a saw mill east of Navarre Wednesday afternoon which resulted in the loss of his middle finger and the serious laceration of his other fingers, hand and wrist. Mr. Gallatin was adjusting the saw when his mitten caught and drew his hand into the flying machine, ripping through the bone of his middle finger, above the knuckle joint, and splitting his hand almost to the wrist. The middle finger was so badly lacerated that it was removed by Dr. N. W. Culbertson when Mr. Gallatin was brought to his home in Massillon.

Saturday morning Mr. Gallatin was improving and no more serious results are expected to result from the accident.

OBITUARY.

JOHN STAHL.

John Stahl, aged 77 years, a well known German resident of the city, died at the family home, 353 West Main street, at 11 o'clock Friday night, of old age. Mr. Stahl had been in failing health for several years with a marked decline for the past two months. The deceased was born in Germany but had lived in Massillon a number of years, being a butcher in middle life and later living a retired life. A wife and three children, Fred Stahl, of Massillon; Mrs. J. Binius, of Canton, and Mrs. Tillie Weiser, of near Navarre, survive. The funeral will be held from the late home at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon, and from St. John's Evangelical church at 1:30 o'clock, the Rev. J. E. Digel officiating. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
30 North Erie Street, - MASSILLON, O.

Long Distance Telephone.
Both Telephones No. 60.

Weekly Founded in 1863.
Daily Founded in 1887.
Semi-Weekly Founded in 1896.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bammerlin's Cigar Stand and Hankins's News Stand in North Mill Street.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class matter.

UNION LABEL

MONDAY JANUARY 2, 1905

Physicians declare Mrs. Chadwick to be sane. So far no opinion has been expressed concerning the mental condition of the bankers who were drawn into her net.

Senator Chauncy M. Depew will succeed himself in spite of the bossship of Governor Odell, of New York. This should in itself be a source of satisfaction to the people of the state, but coupled with the knowledge that Senator Depew is honest, a good citizen and an intelligent statesman, should make the matter one for general congratulation.

DEMOCRACY'S OUTLOOK

In the course of his article on "American Politics" in the January-March Forum Henry Litchfield West considers probable developments in the Democratic party in the light of the presidential election. He anticipates that the result of the present situation will be the permanent separation of one element of the party from the other and regards it as possible that the campaign of 1908 will be a repetition of that of 1896 upon a much more anxious scale. Mr. West says in part:

It is an old and well established proverb that a house divided against itself must fall. The Democratic party, at the present time, is a house divided against itself. As long as it continues in this condition it may confidently expect disaster.

The result of this situation, it seems to me, will be the permanent separation of one element of the party from the other. It has already been demonstrated that a very large number of the Democrats who left their party in 1896 and 1900 have now aligned themselves with the Republicans. It has also been made very apparent that the Democrats who so enthusiastically supported Mr. Bryan in those two campaigns could not bring themselves to vote for Judge Parker in 1904, because he did not represent the principles and views enunciated by their leader. As oil and water will not mix, there is no reason for believing that in 1908 these two divergent factions will coalesce. Unless human nature changes, it is hardly likely that a nominee of Mr. Bryan's stamp will receive the suffrages of the conservatives, or that a nominee with Mr. Cleveland's indorsement will command the support of the radicals. What, then, will the Democrats do? Every one knows that the nucleus which remains after the conservatives and the radicals have been eliminated is not sufficiently large to carry a candidate into the White House. I believe, and it seems to me that an analysis of the vote offers considerable foundation for the belief, that if Mr. Bryan, or an out-and-out Bryan adherent, had been nominated, he would have received more votes than Judge Parker; and, on the other hand, it seems certain that if Judge Parker had not been associated with Mr. Bryan and Bryanism, he would have given Mr. Roosevelt a closer race. As it was, the Bryanites refrained from voting because they were not in sympathy with Judge Parker and the interests which he represented, while thousands of independents, who might have been willing to trust him in the White House, were afraid that if he should be elected he would be compelled to regard the wishes of men deemed by them unsafe.

Under these circumstances, there could have been no other result to the election; and the Democrats, if they desire to avoid a similar outcome in 1908, must avoid a recurrence of the same situation. It is possible, but not probable, that they may find an ideal candidate in the person of some one who will be acceptable to the Bryanites, the Cleveland faction, and the independent voter. The more certain outcome seems to me to be that Mr. Bryan will, with his accustomed shrewdness and vigor, undertake during the next four years to rally around himself the remnants of the party, and will, in addition, attract the thousands of restless, dissatisfied, and change-seeking voters who are a factor in our politics. He is not altogether without prestige. He received more popular votes than Judge Parker and obtained more electoral votes. He has more political sagacity and resourcefulness than Judge Parker. The latter has been eliminated as a party leader, while Mr. Bryan's position among those who believe in his doctrine is still commanding.

WILL DIE FIGHTING

Pathetic Letter of Russian Sailor Falls Into Hands of the Japanese.

THEIR SITUATION DESPERATE

Tells of Terrible Execution by the Japanese Artillery—Their Own Officers Have No Thought but to Save Their Own Lives.

Tokio, Dec. 31.—The navy department publishes a letter written by a man on the battleship Sevastopol, which had fallen into the hands of the Japanese. The writer despairs of relief of the fortress and tells of the destruction wrought by Japanese shells. He says the Russians are resigned to their fate and are determined to fight to a finish rather than suffer the shame of surrender owing to starvation.

Following is the text of the letter:

"The fortress cannot resist after December. We are sadly disappointed over the non-arrival of the second Pacific squadron and are daily nearing our miserable end. General Stoessel's so-called impregnable line of outer defenses is now a myth. With 203-Meter hill lost the fall of Port Arthur cannot be avoided. Its capture by the Japanese means the fall of the town, however strong the other defenses.

"The Sevastopol, which was exposed to the enemy's fire in the day time, left the harbor on the night of Dec. 8, without being towed. She carried only 111 instead of her complement of 660 sailors. When she went out she had her nets down, but was struck twice by the enemy's torpedoes and beached. We no longer have a wireless telegraph system and have no means of communication with the outside world. Our isolation is complete.

Battleship Sevastopol a Wreck.

"There is a large hole in the hull of the Sevastopol and she is completely disabled. All that remains for those on board her is to do their utmost in repulsing the enemy's attacks. The enemy's torpedo boats came close to the Sevastopol and attacked her as if they were going through ordinary maneuvers.

"Should the Sevastopol sink we are to land at a place already decided upon. All are, however, prepared to fight to the very last. On us of the Sevastopol depends the duty of retaining the honor of the navy. We would rather die than be thus shamed. From Dec. 1 the enemy's 10-inch shells began to fall on the deck of the Sevastopol and some of them pierced through the decks to the bottom of the hold.

"Who is responsible for the fate we face? It is he who did not give instructions for the prevention of a Japanese landing on the Liaotung peninsula. Among our officers there are very few who dare to brave death, the majority having no other desire than to save their own lives, but we are determined to die fighting."

Blow Up Port With Dynamite.

Headquarters of the Japanese Army Before Port Arthur, via Fushan, Dec. 31.—Rihlung fort, captured Wednesday, is the largest and strongest of the eastern fort ridge. Tunnels for mines were cut through solid rock and two tons of dynamite were used to blow up the walls.

The spectacle was magnificent and the work of the assaulters was splendid. Half the garrison was killed by the explosion of the first charge. The remainder of the Russians made a stubborn resistance. Four heavy guns, seven rapid-firing guns and two machine guns were captured, as well as 30 quick-firing guns, which were stored in the fort.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 31.—A report that the cruisers Orel and Izumrud of the second Pacific squadron have been ordered to return is current here, but lacks official confirmation. If the report should prove true Vice Admiral Rojestvensky may be obliged to await reinforcements from the third Pacific squadron.

The Red Cross scandals are receiving ventilation in the papers. Vast quantities of supplies went astray during the summer and early autumn. One hundred out of 120 bales from Moscow alone disappeared and the demand is made for the punishment of those responsible.

Activity at Vladivostok.

Chefoo, Dec. 31.—The British steamer Canton, just arrived from Vladivostok, reports great activity there in naval circles, every effort being made to complete the dry dock before the arrival of the second division of the Pacific squadron. Mines have been removed because the harbor will soon be closed with ice. The cruisers now in port never leave the harbor. A passage through the ice will have to be freshly made when Admiral Skrydloff attempts to join Admiral Rojestvensky.

Shanghai, Dec. 31.—The taotai has been instructed by the foreign board at Pekin to insist upon a reply from the Russian consul to his demand for the surrender of the sailor belonging to the Russian cruiser Askold, who murdered a Chinaman.

Should the consul decline to comply with this demand the Chinese authorities say it will be apparent that Russia contemplates a serious breach of the neutrality of China and that henceforth China cannot undertake to protect Russians in Chinese harbors against the Japanese.

JIU JITSU AT ANNAPOLIS.

Japanese Expert Will Instruct Middies in the Science.

Washington, Dec. 31.—At the meeting of the cabinet Secretary Morton said it had been decided to have jiu jitsu, the Japanese science of wrestling, taught at the naval academy. Just before the cabinet meeting Commander I. Takeshita, the naval attache of the legation of Japan, presented to the president A. Yamashita, who probably will be the teacher of the science at the academy. The president is much interested in the Japanese style of wrestling and cordially approves of its introduction at the naval academy. Secretary Morton said that he expected Brownson, the superintendent of the academy, would have a talk with Mr. Yamashita and he expected to conclude arrangements then for his services as instructor.

The cabinet decided that no half holiday would be granted today to employes in the departments. Monday, however, will be observed as New Year's day and all the departments will be closed.

Attorney General Moody announced after the meeting that no decision yet had been reached as to the appointment of federal judges to the vacancies in the northern district of Ohio and the western district of Tennessee.

NOT WORTH THE MONEY.

Prouty Says That's Why Railroads Don't Own Commerce Commission.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—"If the interstate commerce commission were worth buying, the railroads would try to buy it. They have bought pretty nearly everything in this country that is worth buying and the only reason they have not tried to purchase the commission is that this body is valueless in its ability to correct railroad abuses."

This statement was made by Interstate Commerce Commissioner Charles A. Prouty in a discussion of legalized pooling. Asked in view of this statement, whether it would be wise to give a commission control over rates, the commissioner replied:

"The public must trust someone, and that would be the best remedy it is possible to obtain under existing conditions. I am aware, however, that the great danger would lie in the possibility of the body to which should be intrusted the guardianship of the people's rights not performing its duty."

MAY IRWIN OFFERS BOND.

Would Furnish $50,000 Security for Nan Patterson's Release.

New York, Dec. 31.—May Irwin, the actress, has offered to furnish bail in any amount up to $50,000 for the release of Nan Patterson from the Tombs prison, where she is now held charged with the murder of Caesar Young, according to an announcement made by Miss Patterson's counsel.

Miss Irwin called personally at the Tombs prison and left a letter addressed to the former show girl and the announcement followed a few minutes after Miss Irwin went away.

When District Attorney Jerome's attention was called to the offer of bail he said he had no statement to make and was not prepared to say what course the prosecution would take. Miss Patterson's bail before the recent mistrial was $30,000, but after the jury disagreement she was remanded without bail.

OUTWORKED HIS FELLOWS.

Then Shot Four of Them When They Forcibly Remonstrated.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—Four men were shot and slightly injured in a fight at Indiana Harbor, 30 miles from this city. The shooting was done by Frederick Kroner, an employe of the American Steel and Wire company, the injured men being his fellow workmen.

Kroner, who is an expert workman, has been of late doing extra work and his fellow workmen demanded that he perform no more than the rest of them. He refused to do as they wished, and when a number of the employes were standing on the depot platform in Indiana Harbor, some of them attacked Kroner. He drew a revolver and commenced to shoot indiscriminately.

Ship Had Rough Sailing.

Liverpool, Dec. 31.—The British steamer Yucatan, which arrived here from New Orleans, reports having been damaged during a gale. The seas swept the Yucatan's bridge, a quartermaster was drowned, three boats were smashed, the steamer lost her compasses and steering gear, the stokehold damaged and the saloon flooded.

Snow Plow Train Wrecked.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 31.—In the wreck of a Canadian Northern snow plow train at Orizona, 60 miles from here, B. Linklater was killed and a dozen persons injured. The caboose overturned and burned. Twenty persons were imprisoned in the caboose and they were rescued with difficulty.

Sentenced for Life.

Detroit, Dec. 31.—Louis Haxer was convicted of attempted murder and sentenced to the state prison at Jackson for life. In attempting to kill his wife in a local bakery, on Dec. 3, he shot two women and later shot a policeman, who arrested him, and a bystander.

Insane Woman Poisons Family.

Moreysville, Vt., Dec. 31.—Mrs. Newell Ellsworth is dead, her husband and 10-year-old son seriously sick as the result, according to Health Officer Rublee, of eating food in which poison had been placed by the mother during a temporary fit of insanity.

INQUIRY IS ORDERED

Every Ballot Cast in Denver Will Be Scrutinized to Detect Fraud.

ADAMS'S PETITION IS GRANTED

Not Only Ballots but Registration Lists Will Be Gone Over to Ascertain How Many Illegal Votes Were Cast and for Whom.

Denver, Dec. 31.—Stretching its hand so as to cast a shadow over every man and woman in any way implicated in election frauds of the city and county of Denver, on or before, or after Nov. 8, the supreme court has ordered an investigation so sweeping in its scope that every phase of the election may be scrutinized and everything that bears in any way upon it may be made known by judicial inquiry.

Alva Adams, Democratic candidate for governor, who appeared from the returns to have been elected, but who has declared that he does not want the office tainted with fraud, asked the court to open every Denver ballot box, but the order of the court goes beyond the mere examination of the ballots and provides for an investigation of the registration lists, the campaign expenditures and in brief all election matters.

It is expected that the supreme court will be asked to make an order placing special watchers at the court house to guard the registration books until such time as the investigation is made.

Peabody Says He's Satisfied.

What effect, if any, the court's action will have upon the course of the legislature in respect to canvassing the vote for governor and determining whether Peabody or Adams is entitled to the seat has not become apparent. Chief Justice Gabbert particularly stated the court's investigation will not be permitted in any way to interfere with any investigation that may be set on foot by the general assembly.

Governor Peabody expressed himself as follows regarding the court's decision:

"I am more than pleased that the supreme court has decided to open every ballot box in Denver, and my only regret is that every box in the state will not be opened. A point in favor of the opening of the boxes by the supreme court is that it takes the matter away from politics.

"When the highest tribunal in the state is through counting the votes in Denver it will settle beyond question who is elected. I consider the decision of the court an eminently wise and just one."

Conspiracy Is Denied.

The four members of the state canvassing board, other than Governor Peabody, have issued a statement in which they deny that there is a conspiracy to seat Governor Peabody and express a desire to see seated as governor the man who has been legally elected. The statement says:

"We desire to say that there is no conspiracy on the part of this board or any of its members to overthrow the will of the people or attempt to do so, but, on the contrary, we hold and advise that whoever the recount of the ballots under such rules as the supreme court may prescribe in this city and county of Denver shows to be elected, is entitled to the office of governor, and we believe that all good citizens will acquiesce in the result. Whoever may be seated as governor, we desire that the result may be accomplished by honest methods and that the will of the people may be supreme."

REMEMBERED THE IROQUOIS.

Reconstructed Theater Closed While Memorial Service Is Held.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—On the first anniversary of the Iroquois theater fire, in which 575 persons perished, a memorial meeting was held in Willard hall. While the memorial exercises were in progress the theater in which the disaster occurred was closed. The announcement that the usual performance at the theater would be omitted was made shortly before the hour set for the meeting.

In connection with the day's observance announcement was made that President Reynolds of the Iroquois Memorial association expects to raise $50,000 within 60 days with which to purchase a site for a proposed emergency hospital. Donations to the building fund of the hospital during the past year aggregate $100,000.

Fireman and Engineer Killed.

Oklahoma City, Okla., 31.—A passenger train on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf railroad collided with a freight 30 miles west of here. Frank Curry, engineer, and Fireman Buttes, both of Shawnee, were killed.

Forgers Arrested in London.

London, Dec. 31.—The police have arrested two important members of an international gang which for two or three years have been conducting extensive forgeries in five-pound Bank of England notes.

Russian Women Working for Peace.

Moscow, Dec. 31.—Ladies of the highest society are proposing to form a Russian-Japanese league with the cooperation of ladies of Tokio to agitate for a termination of the war.

BOSTON TUNNEL OPENED.

Cars Run Away Below Ships Anchored in Hub City Harbor.

Boston, Dec. 31.—The submarine tunnel connecting Boston and East Boston has been opened for travel. The tunnel is 1.4 miles long, 2,700 feet of which is under the harbor waters. The cost was $3,000,000.

The tunnel was built by the city of Boston, which has leased it for 25 years to the Boston Elevated Railway company. About 4½ years have been consumed in constructing the tunnel, in the accomplishment of which many difficult engineering problems had to be solved, chiefly on account of the mass of underground pipes, sewers and wires located on the Boston side of the harbor and also because of the at all times perilous nature of the work of digging the large passageway underneath the bed of Boston harbor. The tunnel is built entirely of concrete and is the only tunnel of that kind in the world. It has a maximum width of 38 feet 8 inches and an average height under the harbor of 20 feet 6 inches. There is a depth of earth between the top of the tunnel and the bed of the harbor of about 20 feet, the lowest part of the tunnel being about 90 feet below mean high water. It is declared by experts to be absolutely fireproof and practically safe against leakage.

CRAZED BY HARDSHIP.

Boy Wanders Two Days In Great Meadows Near Hackensack.

New York, Dec. 31.—After a hundred men had vainly beaten the great meadows which lie between the Hackensack and Passaic rivers for traces of 10-year-old Charles Brantjen of Jersey City Heights, who was lost in the waste two days ago, two boatmen accidentally discovered the boy.

Cold and fright had made him delirious, so that he resisted the efforts of his rescuers to take him to a warm boat house, and they were obliged to carry him.

When the boy had been revived and fed he said that with three companions he started to cross the meadows at a place where they are four miles wide. He went on ahead and then became separated from the others. He wandered about in search of them till night fell and was obliged to keep moving about all night to keep from freezing to death.

VOTE TO CONTINUE STRIKE.

Fall River Textile Unions Will Fight to Bitter End.

Fall River, Mass., Dec. 31.—The labor unions involved since last July in a strike against a 12½ per cent reduction in wages in the cotton mills of the city, by a vote of approximately three to one, have approved a continuance of the contest.

The manufacturers express disappointment at the action taken by the unions. They said, however, that there was no hope of a restoration of the 12½ per cent reduction and they proposed to continue attempts to run the mills under the same conditions as they have for the last seven weeks.

SPLENDID HOME PLANNED FOR VETERANS OF THE SEA.

New York, Dec. 31.—Plans for the erection of the largest and most completely equipped sailors' home in the world, to be erected in this city, are being prepared for the American Seamen's Friend society. The society has on hand $750,000.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Heavy liquidation by a prominent holder today entirely wiped out a sharp advance in wheat prices. The market closed weak with May down ⅝@¾c. Corn and oats are unchanged. Final quotations: Wheat, May, $1.13⅝@1.13¾; corn, May, 45½; oats, May, 31½@31⅝.

PITTSBURG MARKETS—DEC. 30.

Corn—New yellow shelled, 49½@50; new high mixed, 48½@49; new yellow ear, 54½@55.

Oats—No. 2 white, 35½@36; No. 3, 35@35¼; No. 4, 33¾@34¼.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $12.50@12.75; No. 2, $11@11.50; No. 1 clover, $13.25@13.50; No. 1 mixed, $12.50@12.75; loose from wagon, $14@16.

Eggs—Selected, 28; candled, 26@27; storage, 20@21.

Butter—Prints 20@30½; tubs, 29½@30; dairy, 21½@23½.

Cheese—New York full cream, new, 13@13½; Ohio cream, 13½@13; limburger, new, 13½@14.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, $5.40@5.60; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, $3@3.50; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, $3.40@3.80; choice milch cows, $40@50; medium to good milch cows, $30@35; good, fat, smooth, handy butchers' bulls, $2.75@3.25; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, $3@3.25; feed steers, common to good quality, $2@2.75; fair to choice stockers, $1.50@2.50.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, $7.50@8; heavy and thin calves, $3@5.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, $5@5.05; medium weights, $5@5.05; best heavy yorkers, $4.95@5; good light yorkers, $4.75@4.85; pigs, good to prime, $4.80@4.60.

Sheep and Lams—Prime wethers, $4.90@5.15; good to choice mixed, $4.25@4.75; fair to good mixed, $3@4; culls and common, $1.50@2.50; lambs, spring, $3.50@7.60.

Obtuse.

"Pa," said little Willie, who was struggling over his lessons, "what is an obtuse angle?"

"An obtuse angle," replied his father, "is an Englishman to whom you try to explain a joke."—Philadelphia

QUIET HOLIDAY WEEK

Review of Year's Business Makes an Unexpectedly Favorable Showing.

DUN'S WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW

Drouth Broken in Pittsburg Region Lifting the Embargo Imposed Upon Coal and Coke Trade—Outlook for 1905 Is Encouraging.

New York, Dec. 31.—Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade today says:

Holiday week brought customary quiet conditions in the business world, inventories and preparations for annual settlements monopolizing attention, except in some branches of manufacture, where immediate deliveries were required. Severe storms also interrupted communication and transportation, particularly at the west, but on the whole the elements were helpful, for drought was broken in the Pittsburg region. By this resumption of a boating stage on the rivers shipments of coal were made possible and the coke output restored to normal volume.

Annual reviews indicate that the year has made a much better showing than seemed possible at the outset, the second half comparing very favorably with the first six months, and the amount of business on the books in the leading industries promises still further improvement in 1905.

Supplies of native hides are accumulating, owing to the liberal movement of cattle, and the tone is easy, but small stocks of branded hides maintain that department. The leather market is strong in tone, because it is believed that footwear manufacturers have small stocks on hand and will purchase freely in the near future.

Textile manufacturing is progressing satisfactorily, despite the peculiar conditions of the raw material markets. Buyers of cotton goods are reluctant to place orders on account of the sharp decline in cotton, but the limited stocks and difficulty of securing prompt deliveries hold prices steady. Woolen goods are advancing because of the upward tendency of raw wool.

Failures this week number 252 in the United States, against 232 last year, and 11 in Canada, compared with 17 a year ago.

BANK OFFICIALS ARRESTED.

President and Cashier of Bank at Conneaut, O., Taken in Custody.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 31.—Cashier O. C. Lillie and President C. M. Traver of the First National bank of Conneaut, O, were placed under arrest at Conneaut by United States Marshal Chandler, charging the bankers with a violation of the national banking laws, the charge in Mr. Lillie's case being the making of a false entry in the books of the bank, changing the sum of $223,605 to read $223,605. Mr. Traver is charged with being an accomplice of the cashier.

Deputy United States marshals brought Cashier Lillie to the federal court room in this city, where he waived preliminary examination and gave bail in the sum of $10,000 for his appearance in court early next February. President Traver is on his way to Cleveland.

The National bank of Conneaut closed its doors nearly two weeks ago, after a run upon it the preceding day.

The cause of the run, the bankers said at the time, was that the report had gained currency that Mrs. Chadwick had succeeded in securing large loans from it.

STRIKERS PARADE STREETS.

Led by Detail of Police They March by the Affected Shops.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—Hundreds of women and men who compose the forces of striking garment workers marched through the street in a parade devised to show the strength of the union whose members walked out of 24 shops of the National Wholesale Tailors' association Nov. 17.

Bearing banners and transparencies inscribed with words of contempt for non-unionists who took their places in the clothing manufactories, the procession filed past the strike affected shops. Those of the strike breakers who thrust their heads out of windows to see the marching column were greeted with jeers and catcalls. A detail of police led the procession.

Raised Disturbance in Court.

Columbus, O., Dec. 31.—James O'Neill, who murdered his wife on Christmas morning and probably fatally wounded his son, fiercely fought the officers when they brought him into court. He struggled and yelled so that the judge ordered him taken back to his cell. He will be arraigned later.

To Try Three-Cent Fare.

Cleveland, Dec. 31. — President Horace E. Andrews of the Cleveland Electric Railway company signified the willingness of his company to try an experiment in 3-cent fare for a distance of two miles from the center of the city on the lines of that road.

Noted Feudist Killed by Train.

Bluefield, W. Va., Dec. 31.—Elias Hatfield, noted for his connection with one of the bitterest of the mountain feuds, has been killed by a train as he was walking through a tunnel.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Simple Life

By CHARLES WAGNER

Translated From the French by Mary Louise Hendee

Copyright, 1901, by McClure, Phillips & Co.

CHAPTER I.

OUR COMPLEX LIFE.

At the home of the Blanchards everything is topsy turvy, and with reason. Think of it! Mlle. Yvonne is to be married Tuesday, and today is Friday!

Callers loaded with gifts and tradesmen bending under packages come and go in endless procession. The servants are at the end of their endurance. As for the family and the betrothed, they no longer have a life or a fixed abode. Their mornings are spent with dressmakers, milliners, upholsterers, jewelers, decorators and caterers. After that comes a rush through offices, where one waits in line, gazing vaguely at busy clerks engulfed in papers. A fortunate thing if there be time when this is over to run home and dress for the series of ceremonial dinners—betrothal dinners, dinners of presentation, the settlement dinner—receptions, balls. About midnight, home again, harassed and weary, to find the latest accumulation of parcels and a deluge of letters—congratulations, felicitations, acceptances and regrets from bridesmaids and ushers, excuses of tardy tradesmen. And the contretemps of the last minute—a sudden death that disarranges the bridal party, a wretched cold that prevents a favorite cantatrice from singing, and so forth, and so forth. Those poor Blanchards! They will never be ready—and they thought they had foreseen everything!

Such has been their existence for a month. No longer possible to breathe, to rest a half hour, to tranquilize one's thoughts. No, this is not living!

Mercifully, there is grandmother's room. Grandmother is verging on eighty. Through many toils and much suffering she has come to meet things with the calm assurance which life brings to men and women of high thinking and large hearts. She sits there in her armchair, enjoying the silence of long meditative hours. So the flood of affairs surging through the house ebbs at her door. At the threshold of this retreat voices are hushed and footfalls softened, and when the young fiances want to hide away for a moment they flee to grandmother.

"Poor children!" is her greeting. "You are worn out! Rest a little and belong to each other. All these things count for nothing. Don't let them absorb you; it isn't worth while."

They know it well, these two young people. How many times in the last weeks has their love had to make way for all sorts of conventions and futilities! Fate at this decisive moment of their lives seems bent upon drawing their minds away from the one thing essential, to harry them with a host of trivialities, and heartily do they approve the opinion of grandmamma when she says, between a smile and a caress, "Decidedly, my dear, the world is growing too complex, and it does not make people happier—quite the contrary!"

I also am of grandmamma's opinion. From the cradle to the grave, in his needs as in his pleasures, in his conception of the world and of himself, the man of modern times struggles through a maze of endless complication. Nothing is simple any longer—neither thought nor action; not pleasure; not even dying. With our own hands we have added to existence a train of hardships and lopped off many a gratification. I believe that thousands of our fellow men, suffering the consequences of a too artificial life, will be grateful if we try to give expression to their discontent and to justify the regret for naturalness which vaguely oppresses them.

Let us first speak of a series of facts that put into relief the truth we wish to show.

The complexity of our life appears in the number of our material needs. It is a fact universally conceded that our needs have grown with our resources. This is not an evil in itself, for the birth of certain needs is often the mark of progress. To feel the necessity of bathing, of wearing fresh linen, inhabiting wholesome houses, eating healthful food and cultivating our minds is a sign of superiority. But if certain needs exist by right and are desirable, there are others whose effects are fatal which, like parasites, live at our expense. Numerous and imperious, they engross us completely.

Could our fathers have foreseen that we should some day have at our disposal the means and forces we now use in sustaining and defending our material life, they would have predicted for us an increase of independence, and therefore of happiness, and a decrease in competition for worldly goods. They might even have thought that through the simplification of life thus made possible a higher degree of morality would be attained. None of these things has come to pass; neither happiness nor brotherly love nor power for good has been increased. In the first place, do you think your fellow citizens, taken as a whole, are more contented than their forefathers and less anxious about the future? I do not ask if they should find reason to be so, but if they really are so. To see them live it seems to me that a majority of them are discontented with their lot and, above all, absorbed in material needs and beset with cares for the morrow. Never has the question of food and shelter been sharper or more absorbing than since we are better nourished, better clothed and better housed than ever. He errs greatly who thinks that the query, "What shall we eat and what shall we drink and wherewithal shall we be clothed?" presents itself to the poor alone, exposed as they are to the anguish of morrows without bread or a roof. With them the question is natural, and yet it is with them that it presents itself most simply. You must go among those who are beginning to enjoy a little ease to learn how greatly satisfaction in what one has may be disturbed by regret for what one lacks, and if you would see anxious care for future material good, material good in all its luxurious development, observe people of small fortune and, above all, the rich. It is not the woman with one dress who asks most insistently how she shall be clothed, nor is it those reduced to the strictly necessary who make most question of what they shall eat tomorrow. As an inevitable consequence of the law that needs are increased by their satisfaction, the more goods a man has the more he wants. The more assured he is of the morrow, according to the common acceptation, the more exclusively does he concern himself with how he shall live and provide for his children and his children's children. Impossible to conceive of the fears of a man established in life—their number, their reach and their shades of refinement.

From all this there has arisen throughout the different social orders, modified by conditions and varying in intensity, a common agitation—a very complex mental state, best compared to the petulance of a spoiled child, at once satisfied and discontented.

If we have not become happier, neither have we grown more peaceful and fraternal. The more desires and needs a man has the more occasion he finds for conflict with his fellow men, and these conflicts are more bitter in proportion as their causes are less just. It is the law of nature to fight for bread, for the necessities. This law may seem brutal, but there is an excuse in its very harshness, and it is generally limited to elemental cruelties. Quite different is the battle for the superfluous—for ambition, privilege, inclination, luxury. Never has hunger driven man to such baseness as have envy, avarice and thirst for pleasure. Egotism grows more maleficent as it becomes more refined.

Do not the very sinews of virtue lie in man's capacity to care for something outside himself? And what place remains for one's neighbor in a life given over to material cares, to artificial needs, to the satisfaction of ambitions, grudges and whims? The man who gives himself up entirely to the service of his appetites makes them grow and multiply so well that they become stronger than he, and once their slave, he loses his moral sense, loses his energy and becomes incapable of discerning and practicing the good. He has surrendered himself to the inner anarchy of desire, which in the end gives birth to outer anarchy. In the moral life we govern ourselves; in the immoral life we are governed by our needs and passion; thus, little by little, the bases of the moral life shift, and the law of judgment deviates.

For the man enslaved to numerous and exacting needs possession is the supreme good and the source of all other good things. It is true that in the fierce struggle for possession we come to hate those who possess and to deny the right of property when this right is in the hands of others and not in our own. But the bitterness of attack against others' possessions is only a new proof of the extraordinary importance we attach to possession itself. In the end people and things come to be estimated at their selling price or according to the profit to be drawn from them. What brings nothing is worth nothing; he who has nothing is nothing. Honest poverty risks passing for shame, and lucre, however filthy, is not greatly put to it to be accounted for merit.

Some one objects, "Then you make wholesale condemnation of progress and would lead us back to the good old times—to asceticism perhaps."

Not at all. The desire to resuscitate the past is the most unfruitful and dangerous of utopian dreams, and the art of good living does not consist in retiring from life. But we are trying to throw light upon one of the errors that drag most heavily upon human progress in order to find a remedy for it—namely, the belief that man becomes happier and better by the increase of outward well being. Nothing is falser than this pretended social axiom; on the contrary, that material prosperity without an offset diminishes the capacity for happiness and debases character is a fact which a thousand examples are at hand to prove. The worth of a civilization is the worth of the man at its center. When this man lacks moral rectitude progress only makes bad worse and further embroils social problems.

This principle may be verified in other domains than that of material well being. We shall speak only of education and liberty. We remember when prophets in good repute announced that to transform this wicked world into an abode fit for the gods all that was needed was the overthrow of tyranny, ignorance and want—those three dread powers so long in league. Today other preachers proclaim the same gospel. We have seen that the unquestionable diminution of want has made man neither better nor happier. Has this desirable result been more nearly attained through the great care bestowed upon instruction? It does not yet appear so, and this failure is the despair of our national educators.

Then shall we stop the people's ears, suppress public instruction, close the schools? By no means. But education, like the mass of our age's inventions, is after all only a tool; everything depends upon the workman who uses it. So it is with liberty. It is fatal or life giving according to the use made of it. Is it liberty still when it is the prerogative of criminals or heedless blunderers? Liberty is an atmosphere of the higher life, and it is only by a slow and patient inward transformation that one becomes capable of breathing it.

All life must have its law, the life of man so much the more than that of inferior beings, in that it is more precious and of nicer adjustment. This law for man is in the first place an external law, but it may become an internal law. When man has once recognized the inner law and bowed before it, through this reverence and voluntary submission he is ripe for liberty. So long as there is no vigorous and sovereign inner law he is incapable of breathing its air, for he will be drunken with it, maddened, morally slain. The man who guides his life by inner law can no more live servile to outward authority than can the full grown bird live imprisoned in the eggshell. But the man who has not yet attained to governing himself can no more live under the law of liberty than can the unfledged bird live without its protective covering. These things are terribly simple, and the series of demonstrations old and new that proves them increases daily under our eyes. And yet we are as far as ever from understanding even the elements of this most important law. In our democracy how many are there, great and small, who know from having personally verified it, lived it and obeyed it, this truth without which a people is incapable of governing itself? Liberty? It is respect. Liberty? It is obedience to the inner law, and this law is neither the good pleasure of the mighty nor the caprice of the crowd, but the high and impersonal rule before which those who govern are the first to bow the head. Shall liberty, then, be proscribed? No; but men must be made capable and worthy of it; otherwise public life becomes impossible, and the nation, undisciplined and unrestrained, goes on through license into the inextricable tangles of demagogy.

When one passes in review the individual causes that disturb and complicate our social life, by whatever names they are designated, and their list would be long, they all lead back to one general cause, which is this—the confusion of the secondary with the essential. Material comfort, education, liberty, the whole of civilization—these things constitute the frame of the picture, but the frame no more makes the picture than the frock the monk or the uniform the soldier. Here the picture is man, and man with his most intimate possessions—namely, his conscience, his character and his will. And while we have been elaborating and garnishing the frame, we have forgotten, neglected, disfigured, the picture. Thus are we loaded with external good, and miserable in spiritual life. We have in abundance that which, if must be, we can go without, and are infinitely poor in the one thing needful. And when the depth of our being is stirred, with its need of loving, aspiring, fulfilling its destiny, it feels the anguish of one buried alive—is smothered under the mass of secondary things that weigh it down and deprive it of light and air.

We must search out, set free, restore to honor the true life, assign things to their proper places and remember that the center of human progress is moral growth. What is a good lamp? It is not the most elaborate, the finest wrought, that of the most precious metal. A good lamp is a lamp that gives good light. And so also we are men and citizens, not by reason of the number of our goods and the pleasures we procure for ourselves, not through our intellectual and artistic culture, nor because of the honors and independence we enjoy, but by virtue of the strength of our moral fiber. And this is not a truth of today, but a truth of all times.

At no epoch have the exterior conditions which man has made for himself by his industry or his knowledge been able to exempt him from care for the state of his inner life. The face of the world alters around us, its intellectual and material factors vary, and no one can arrest these changes, whose suddenness is sometimes not short of perilous. But the important thing is that at the center of shifting circumstance man should remain man, live his life, make toward his goal; and, whatever be his road, to make toward his goal the traveler must not lose himself in crossways nor hamper his movements with useless burdens. Let him heed well his direction and forces and keep good faith, and that he may the better devote himself to the essential—which is to progress—at whatever sacrifice, let him simplify his baggage.

CHAPTER II.

THE ESSENCE OF SIMPLICITY.

Before considering the question of a practical return to the simplicity of which we dream, it will be necessary to define simplicity in its very essence, for in regard to it people commit the same error that we have just denounced, confounding the secondary with the essential, substance with form. They are tempted to believe that simplicity presents certain external characteristics by which it may be recognized and in which it really consists. Simplicity and lowly station, plain dress, a modest dwelling, slender means, poverty—these things seem to go together. Nevertheless this is not the case. Just now I passed three men on the street, the first in his carriage, the others on foot and one of them shoeless. The shoeless man does not necessarily lead the least complex life of the three. It may be, indeed, that he who rides in his carriage is sincere and unaffected, in spite of his position, and is not at all the slave of his wealth. It may be also that the pedestrian in shoes neither envies him who rides nor despises him who goes unshod; and lastly it is possible that under his rags, his feet in the dust, the third man has a hatred of simplicity, of labor, of sobriety, and dreams only of idleness and pleasure, for among the least simple and straightforward of men must be reckoned professional beggars, knights of the road, parasites and the whole tribe of the obsequious and envious, whose aspirations are summed up in this—to arrive at seizing a morsel, the biggest possible, of that prey which the fortunate of earth consume.

And to this same category, little matter what their station in life, belong the profligate, the arrogant, the miserly, the weak, the crafty. Livery counts for nothing; we must see the heart. No class has the prerogative of simplicity; no dress, however humble in appearance, is its unfailing badge. Its dwelling need not be a garret, a hut, the cell of the ascetic nor the lowliest fisherman's bark. Under all the forms in which life vests itself, in all social positions, at the top as at the bottom of the ladder, there are people who live simply and others who do not. We do not mean by this that simplicity betrays itself in no visible signs, has not its own habits, its distinguishing tastes and ways; but this outward show, which may now and then be counterfeited, must not be confounded with its essence and its deep and wholly inward source. Simplicity is a state of mind. It dwells in the main intention of our lives. A man is simple when his chief care is the wish to be what he ought to be—that is, honestly and naturally human. And this is neither so easy nor so impossible as one might think. At bottom it consists in putting our acts and aspirations in accordance with the law of our being, and consequently with the eternal intention which willed that we should be at all. Let a flower be a flower, a swallow a swallow, a rock a rock, and let a man be a man, and not a fox, a hare, a hog or a bird of prey. This is the sum of the whole matter.

Here we are led to formulate the practical ideal of man. Everywhere in life we see certain quantities of matter and energy associated for certain ends. Substances more or less crude are thus transformed and carried to a higher degree of organization. It is not otherwise with the life of man. The human ideal is to transform life into something more excellent than itself. We may compare existence to raw material. What it is matters less than what is made of it, as the value of a work of art lies in the flowering of the workman's skill. We bring into the world with us different gifts. One has received gold, another granite, a third marble, most of us wood or clay. Our task is to fashion these substances. Every one knows that the most precious material may be spoiled, and he knows, too, that out of the least costly an immortal work may be shaped. Art is the realization of a permanent idea in an ephemeral form. True life is the realization of the higher virtues—justice, love, truth, liberty, moral power—in our daily activities, whatever they may be. And this life is possible in social conditions the most diverse and with natural gifts the most unequal. It is not fortune or personal advantage, but our turning them to account, that constitutes the value of life. Fame adds no more than does length of days. Quality is the thing.

Need we say that one does not rise to this point of view without a struggle? The spirit of simplicity is not an inherited gift, but the result of a laborious conquest. Plain living, like high thinking, is simplification. We know that science is the handful of ultimate principles gathered out of the tufted mass of facts, but what gropings to discover them! Centuries of research are often condensed into a principle that a line may state. Here the moral life presents strong analogy with the scientific. It, too, begins in a certain confusion, makes trial of itself, seeks to understand itself, and often mistakes. But by dint of action and exacting from himself strict account of his deeds man arrives at a better knowledge of life. Its law appears to him, and the law is this: Work out your mission. He who applies himself to aught else than the realization of this end loses in living the raison d'etre of life. The egotist does so, the pleasure seeker, the ambitious: he consumes existence as one eating the full corn in the blade; he prevents it from bearing its fruit; his life is lost. Whoever, on the contrary, makes his life serve a good higher than itself, saves it in giving it. Moral precepts which to a superficial view appear arbitrary and seem made to spoil our zest for life have really but one object—to preserve us from the evil of having lived in vain. That is why they are constantly leading us back into the same paths; that is why they all have the same meaning: Do not waste your life; make it bear fruit; learn how to give it in order that it may not consume itself! Herein is summed up the experience of humanity, and this experience, which each man must remake for himself, is more precious in proportion as it costs more dear. Illumined by its light, he makes a moral advance more and more sure. Now he has his means of orientation, his internal norm to which he may lead everything back, and from the vacillating, confused and complex being that he was he becomes simple. By the ceaseless influence of this same law, which expands within him and is day by day verified in fact, his opinions and habits become transformed.

Once captivated by the beauty and sublimity of the true life, by what is sacred and pathetic in this strife of humanity for truth, justice and brotherly love, his heart holds the fascination of it. Gradually everything subordinates itself to this powerful and persistent charm. The necessary hierarchy of powers is organized within him; the essential commands, the secondary obeys, and order is born of simplicity. We may compare this organization of the interior life to that of an army. An army is strong by its discipline, and its discipline consists in respect of the inferior for the superior and the concentration of all its energies toward a single end. Discipline once relaxed, the army suffers. It will not do to let the corporal command the general. Examine carefully your life and the lives of others. Whenever something halts or jars and complications and disorder follow it is because the corporal has issued orders to the general. Where the natural law rules in the heart disorder vanishes.

I despair of ever describing simplicity in any worthy fashion. All the strength of the world and all its beauty, all true joy, everything that consoles, that feeds hope or throws a ray of light along our dark paths, everything that makes us see across our poor lives a splendid goal and a boundless future, comes to us from people of simplicity, those who have made another object of their desires than the passing satisfaction of selfishness and vanity and have understood that the art of living is to know how to give one's life.

CHAPTER III.

SIMPLICITY OF THOUGHT.

It is not alone among the practical manifestations of our life that there is need of making a clearing; the domain of our ideas is in the same case. Anarchy reigns in human thought. We walk in the woods without compass or sun, lost among the brambles and briers of infinite detail.

When once man has recognized the fact that he has an aim, and that this aim is to be a man, he organizes his thought accordingly. Every mode of thinking or judging which does not make him better and stronger he rejects as dangerous.

And first of all he flees the too common contrariety of amusing himself with his thought. Thought is a tool, with its own proper function; it isn't a toy. Let us take an example. Here is the studio of a painter. The implements are all in place; everything indicates that this assemblage of means is arranged with view to an end. Throw the room open to apes. They will climb on the benches, swing from the cords, rig themselves in draperies, coif themselves with slippers, juggle with brushes, nibble the colors and pierce the canvases to see what is behind the paint. I don't question their enjoyment. Certainly they must find this kind of exercise extremely interesting. But an atelier is not made to let monkeys loose in. No more is thought a ground for acrobatic evolutions. A man worthy of the name thinks as he is, as his tastes are; he goes about it with his whole heart, and not with that fitful and sterile curiosity which, under pretext of observing and noting everything, runs the risk of never experiencing a deep and true emotion or accomplishing a right deed.

Another habit in urgent need of correction, ordinary attendant on conventional life, is the mania for examining and analyzing oneself at every turn. I do not invite men to neglect introspection and the examination of conscience. The endeavor to understand one's own mental attitudes and motives of conduct is an essential element of good living. But quite other is this extreme vigilance, this incessant observation of one's life and thoughts, this dissecting of oneself, like a piece of mechanism. It is a waste of time and goes wide of the mark. The man who, to prepare himself the better for walking, should begin by making a rigid anatomical examination of his means of locomotion would risk dislocating something before he had taken a step. You have what you need to walk with, then forward! Take care not to fall, and use your forces with discretion. Potterers and scruple mongers are soon reduced to inaction. It needs but a glimmer of common sense to perceive that man is not made to pass his life in a self centered trance.

And common sense—do you not find what is designated by this name becoming as rare as the common sense customs of other days? Common sense has become an old story. We must have something new, and we create a factitious existence, a refinement of living, that the vulgar crowd has not the wherewithal to procure. It is so agreeable to be distinguished! To read of conducting ourselves like rational beings and using the means most obviously at our command we arrive, by dint of absolute genius, at the most astonishing singularities. Better off the track than on the main line! All the bodily defects and deformities that orthopedy treats give but a feeble idea of the humps, the tortuosities, the dislocations we have inflicted upon ourselves in order to depart from simple common sense, and at our own expense we learn that one does not deform himself with impunity. Novelty, after all, is ephemeral. Nothing endures but the eternal commonplace, and if one departs from that it is to run the most perilous risks. Happy he who is able to reclaim himself, who finds the way back to simplicity.

Good plain sense is not, as is often imagined, the innate possession of the first chance comer, a mean and paltry equipment that has cost nothing to any one. I would compare it to those old folk songs, unfathered, but deathless, which seem to have risen out of the very heart of the people. Good sense is a fund slowly and painfully accumulated by the labor of centuries. It is a jewel of the first water, whose value he alone understands who has lost it or who observes the lives of others who have lost it. For my part I think no price too great to pay for gaining it and keeping it for the possession of eyes that see and a judgment that discerns. One takes good care of his sword that it be not bent or rusted; with greater reason should he give heed to his thought.

But let this be well understood: An appeal to common sense is not an appeal to thought that grovels, to narrow positivism which denies everything it cannot see or touch; for to wish that man should be absorbed in material sensations, to the exclusion of the high realities of the inner life, is also a want of good sense. Here we touch upon a tender point, round which the greatest battles of humanity are waging. In truth, we are striving to attain a conception of life, searching it out amid countless obscurities and griefs, and everything that touches upon spiritual realities becomes day by day more painful. In the midst of the grave perplexities and transient disorders that accompany great crises of thought it seems more difficult than ever to escape with any simple principles. Yet necessity itself comes to our aid, as it has done for the men of all times. The programme of life is terribly simple after all, and in the fact that existence so imperiously forces herself upon us she gives us notice that she precedes any idea of her which we may make for ourselves and that no one can put off living pending an attempt to understand life. Our philosophies, our explanations, our beliefs, are everywhere confronted by facts, and these facts, prodigious, irrefutable, call us to order when we would deduce life from our reasonings and would wait to act until we have ended philosophizing. It is this happy necessity that prevents the world from stopping while man questions his route. Travelers of a day, we are carried along in a vast movement to which we are called upon to contribute, but which we have not foreseen nor embraced in its entirety nor penetrated as to its ultimate aims. Our part is to fill faithfully the role of private, which has devolved upon us, and our thought should adapt itself to the situation. Do not say that we live in more trying times than our ancestors, for things seen from afar are often seen imperfectly. It is, moreover, scarcely gracious to complain of not having been born in the days of one's grandfather.

What we may believe least contestable on the subject is this: From the beginning of the world it has been hard to see clearly; right thinking has been difficult everywhere and always. In the matter the ancients were in no wise privileged above the moderns, and it might be added that there is no difference between men when they are considered from this point of view. Master and servant, teacher and learner, writer and artisan, discern truth at the same cost. The light that humanity acquires in advancing is no doubt of the greatest use, but it also multiplies the number and extent of human problems. The difficulty is never removed, the mind always encounters its obstacle. The unknown controls us and hems us in on all sides. But just as one need not exhaust a spring to quench his thirst, so we need not know everything to live. Humanity lives and always has lived on certain elementary provisions.

We will try to point them out. First of all, humanity lives by confidence. In so doing it but reflects, commensurate with its conscious thought, that which is the hidden source of all beings. An imperturbable faith in the stability of the universe and its intelligent ordering sleeps in everything that exists. The flowers, the trees, the beasts of the field, live in calm strength, in entire security. There is confidence in the falling rain, in dawning day, in the brook running to the sea. Everything that is seems to say: "I am, therefore I should be. There are good reasons for this, rest assured."

So, too, mankind lives by confidence. From the simple fact that he is, man has within him the sufficient reason for his being—a pledge of assurance. He reposes in the power which has willed that he should be. To safeguard this confidence, to see that nothing disconcerts it, to cultivate it, render it more personal, more evident—toward this should tend the first effort of our thought. All that augments confidence within us is good, for from confidence is born the life without haste, tranquil energy, calm action, the love of life and its fruitful labor. Deep seated confidence is the mysterious spring that sets in motion the energy within us. It is our nutriment. By it man lives much more than by the bread he eats. And so everything that shakes this confidence is evil—poison, not food.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A Right of the British Navy.

The British navy since the time of Alfred the Great has claimed the position of being "first among equals" and has maintained this position to the present day. It is acknowledged by the navies of the world in the fact that on meeting a British man-of-war the first salute, the courtesy being returned by the British ship. The Dutch resisted this demand until 1675 and the French until 1704, since which date it has been an item of international law

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ohlman, of North Mill street, on Saturday, a son.

The next meeting of the Study club will be held on January 10 instead of January 3, as previousy announced.

Miss Emma Meuser informally entertained a number of friends at her home in North East street Friday evening.

Mrs. Edward Christman left today for Barnett, Mo., to visit Mr. Christman, who has been there for the past three months.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis W. Gise, of East Main street, have gone to Cleveland to spend New Year's with their daughter, Mrs. William R. Hier.

Miss Katherine McBride and Mrs. Charles Mapes, of Columbus, O., are visiting their sister, Mrs. Ed. Lamb, at her home, 87 Park street.

Miss Lena Steiger, who has been a guest for several days of Miss McMillen, at her home in High street, returned to Toledo on Saturday.

The Rev. William Kress, of Cleveland, will deliver a series of lectures on Socialism in St. Mary's church during the second week in January.

On and after January 2, 1905, payments for members of the Protected Home Circle will be made at the grocery store of Sonnhalter & Koons, at 77 West Main street, instead of the Union National bank. F. O. Koons.

The dates for entertainments to be given at the Massillon club during the rest of the season will be as follows: January 10, a card party; January 18, a dance; January 31, a card party; February 9, a dance; February 21, a card party; March 1, a dance.

Charles Steese, jr., gave a dinner at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steese, in Prospect street, Friday evening, the guests going afterwards to the ball at the Massillon club. Those present were Miss Marjorie Gates, Miss Marian Gates, Miss Ruth McClymonds and F. O. Humberger, jr.

During the past year up to the closing hours of Wednesday the probate office had issued 976 marriage licenses, or 67 less than last year However, there are three days left before the year is closed and it is expected that there will be enough come in to make the thousand mark. Had there been the usual holiday rush, last year's figures would have been reached, it is thought. The year 1903 was the banner year in the history of the county, 1,037 having been issued.

Coshocton is becoming one of the biggest fur markets, not only in Ohio but the entire Mississippi valley. Recently one firm shipped $6,000 worth of furs to New York, composed of the following skins: Two thousand five hundred skunk, 700 coon, 900 opossum, 3,000 muskrats, 150 fox, 400 mink, 15 house cats. The pelts of the last named are becoming valuable.

Miss Orra G. Schilling, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schilling, living four miles west of Massillon, and Fremont Bowman will be married at the home of the bride's parents Sunday evening at 6:30 o'clock, the Rev. W. S. Adams officiating. A large number of invitations have been issued for the ceremony. Mr. Bowman is a well known stationary engineer. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman will make their home temporarily with Mr. and Mrs. Schilling.

NEARBY TOWNS.

CRYSTAL SPRING.

Crystal Spring, Dec. 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Arn, of Massillon, spent a few days with relatives the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Klein returned home Wednesday after a two months' visit in Eaton Rapids, Mich.

The Misses Bertha Young, Emma Dodge, Edith Krushinsky and Martha Schaar, of Massillon, spent Sunday with their parents at Crystal Spring.

The Twentieth Century stag club met Wednesday night at the home of Louis Rauber, south of town. Euchre was the principal diversion. Daniel Muldoon and Louis Rauber won first prizes, John Schalmo and John A. Leonard captured the consolation gifts. Refreshments and lunch were served.

NAVARRE.

Navarre, Dec. 30.—The Knights of St. John met in their hall here Thursday evening and installed the following officers: President, Frank Stitz; first vice president, Dominic Manac; second vice president, X. B. Erhart; recording and correspondiug secretary, August Sturmi; financial secretary, Louis Echroad; treasurer, John Dages; trustee, J. C. Willifer; captain, Otto Hug; first lieutenant, Frank Stitz; second lieutenant, L. Converse.

After the installation speeches were made by several members. Edmund Sturmi gave a recitation, "How Father Rode the Goat." Supper was then served by the ladies, Emil Converse, of Massillon, acting as toastmaster. Those present from Massillon were Mr. and Mrs. L. Volkmor, Constable and Mrs. L. H. Bamberger, Mrs. Edward Ertle, Mrs. John Seiler and Mr. and Mrs. Emil Converse.

NEARBY TOWNS.

BEACH CITY.

Beach City, Dec. 31.—Our wish to The Independent family is that each member may have a prosperous year.

Bair & Machan shipped a lot of stock from here Thursday to Eastern markets.

The Rev. M. Fritz began a series of revival meetings at the U. B. church in Wilmot last Monday evening.

The township trustees held their annual settlement here on Saturday.

Revival services are being held at the Chestnut Ridge church.

OBITUARY.

J. S. HUGHES.

J. S. Hughes, aged 70 years, father of City Solicitor Hughes, of Canton, died at 12 o'clock Thursday night at his home at Genoa. The funeral will take place from the residence on Monday at 1 p. m., the Rev. O. W. Holmes, pastor of the First M. E. church at Canton, officiating. Interment will be made in Westlawn cemetery, Canton.

The late Mr. Hughes had been in poor health for several months. The cause of death was paralysis. He is survived by his wife, three sons and one daughter. The children are Mrs. E. J. March and City Solicitor Denver C. Hughes, of Canton; Dr. Charles Hughes, of Elmore, Pa., and Bert Hughes, who lives at the family home. Mr. Hughes was formerly a resident of Holmes county. He moved to Genoa five years ago. He was a member of Hanover lodge No. 115, F. & A. M., of Loudonville, and of Holmes council No. 285, Royal Arcanum, of Nashville.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This is an important daily question. Let us answer it to-day. Try

Jell-O,

America's most popular dessert. Received Highest Award, Gold Medal, World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904. Everything in the package; add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Strawberry, Chocolate and Cherry. Order a package of each flavor from your grocer to-day. 10c.

When you make Ice Cream use Jell-O ICE CREAM Powder. All ingredients in the package. At all grocers. 2 pkgs. for 25c.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, Jan. 2, 1905:

LADIES.

Murray, Mrs. B. R.	Salhoff, Miss Nora

MEN.

Baker, J. W.	Armstrong, Robert
Ezzell, B. E.	Douglass, Robert B
Greenberg, M.	Hill, Edd A.
Johnson, Meale	Kellogg, Painner
Kirk, W. J.	Osbun, Albert
Sires, Geo.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lyman Bros. Art Studio.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

HE HAS
SORE THROAT
And is Gargling With
TONSILINE
That's one way of using it.
Take it, gargle it, or spray it. TONSILINE never fails. 25 and 50 cents. All druggists.
The Tonsiline Company, Canton, Ohio.

MASSILLON MARKET.

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is corrected daily:

Country butter, per lb	28
Creamery butter	32
Eggs, per dozen	32
Chickens spring, lb	15
Cabbage, new, per head	5 to
Lettuce, per lb	14
Onions, per peck	40
Potatoes, per bushel	60
Jersey Sweet Potatoes per peck	40-50

Dealers Pay for Country Produce:

Country butter, per lb	22-24
Eggs, per dozen	30
Chickens, live per lb	8-10
Chickens, spring, dressed lb	12½
Chickens, dressed	11
Cabbage, per doz	50
Potatoes, per bushel	45

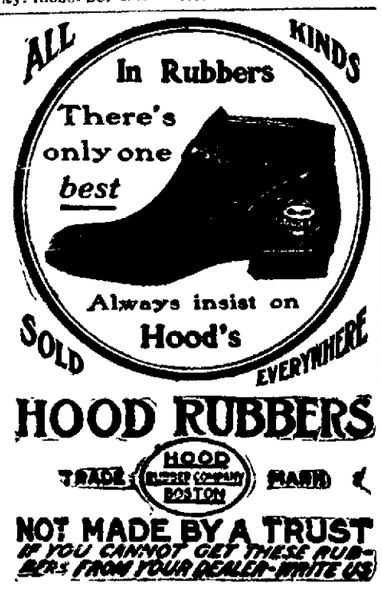
GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices.

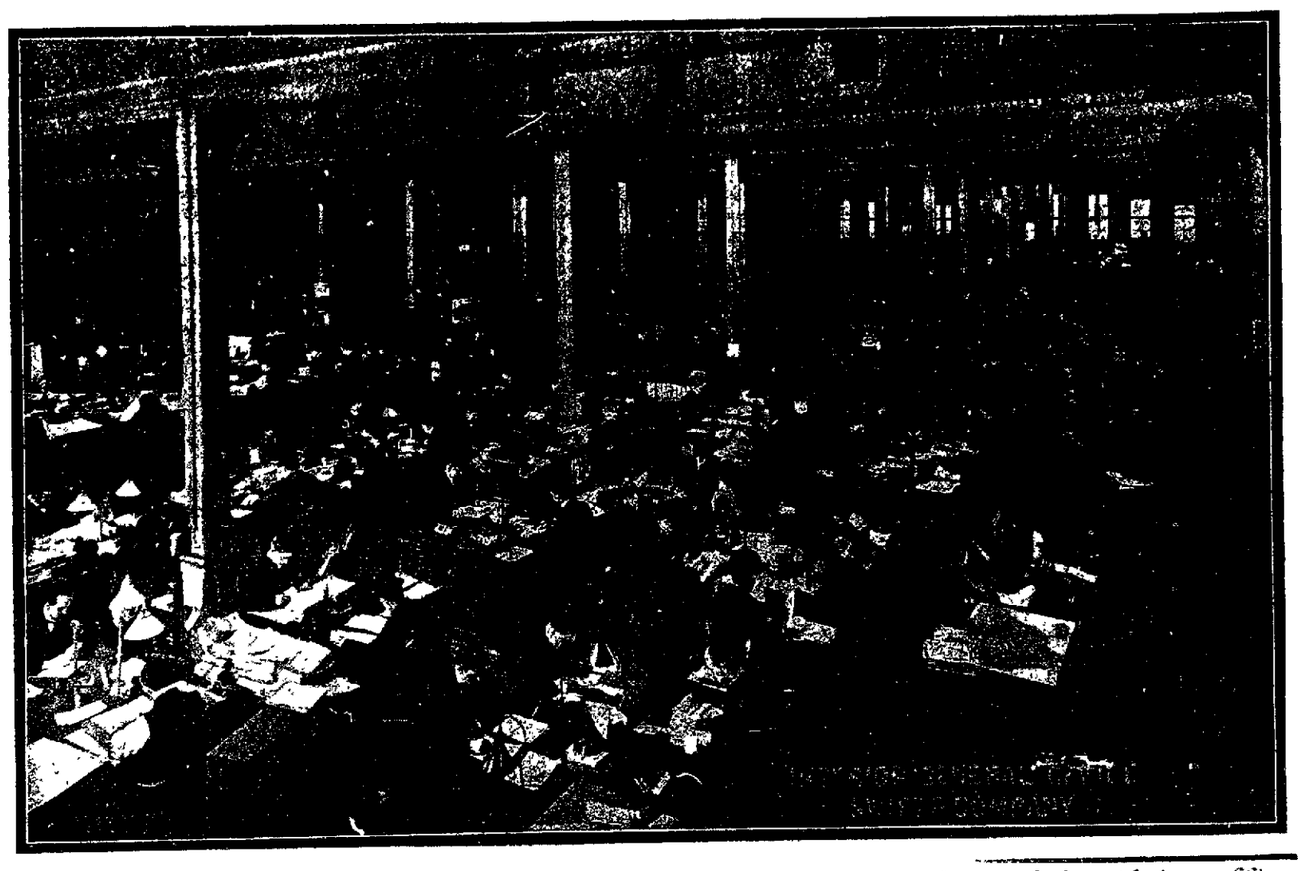
Wheat	$1.12
Oats	32-32

Following are the selling prices.

Hay, baled, per hundred	80
Straw, per hundred	60
Shelled corn, per bushel	75
Oats, per bushel	40
Corn	70
Hay, loose, per ton	$10 $11



ONE OF THE LARGEST OFFICES IN THE WORLD [Swift & Co., Chicago.]



A very large percentage of the assistants employed in this office are graduates of REPUTABLE BUSINESS SCHOOLS. When you have such a school in your home city, with both night and day sessions, why not possess the advantage of a business training?

The Massillon Actual Business College. Ask For Catalogue of Full Particulars Concerning Massillon 'Phone 119.

Mid-Winter Term at The Massillon Actual Business College Opens January 2d and 3d, Night and Day Sessions.

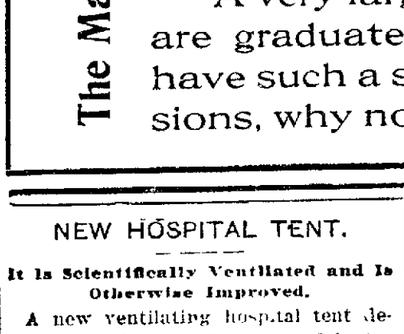
NEW HOSPITAL TENT.

It Is Scientifically Ventilated and Is Otherwise Improved.

A new ventilating hospital tent designed for the use of the United States army and containing many improvements over the tent now in use was given a thorough test at the recent maneuvers of the United States army at Manassas, Va., and it is believed that it will be adopted by the army.

First Lieutenant Henry L. Gilchrist, assistant surgeon in the army, invented the tent.

The improved tent is made from twelve ounce cotton duck and has a height of eleven feet to the top of the ridgepole and nine and a half feet to the bottom of the "A" loop, where the coupler attachment is placed. It is fourteen and a half feet long and as many wide, being the same size at the



VENTILATED TENT.

base as the old common hospital tent, and it is designed to accommodate eight patients.

The walls of the tent are four and a half feet high, and the two doors at the middle in either end are seven feet high by three feet wide. The doors can be extended forward and propped up, thus making a canopy at the front of the tent.

The tent is provided with four ventilating openings, the two largest being on each side of the "A" loop at the top. These openings are thirteen feet long and two feet wide and are laced with heavy cords for strength, being protected from the weather on the outside by an apron of tent material, which can be regulated as desired by two ropes from within.

There is also a small laced ventilating opening 18 by 24 inches in the lower end corner of the roof and directly over the walled off roof closet inside, and two ventilating apertures ten inches long by five inches wide at each end of the "A" loop projection of the roof. The tent is provided with the usual sod cloth and has binding ropes for securing the doors.

Instead of the roof continuing directly on the ridgepole without a break it is drawn down and securely fastened by rope loops at each seam, allowing a drop of one foot six inches, which space exists between the under surface of the fly and the roof of the tent, thus giving a space of this width between the tent and fly for air currents.

Experiments made by Lieutenant Gilchrist show that the air space between the tent and the fly serves the same purpose as the garret of a house in keeping off the direct heat of the sun. The air in the new tent is therefore at least 10 degrees cooler than in the old style hospital tent.

In the erection of the tent the usual ridgepole and two uprights are required, and the tent is pitched as easily as the old style, although the fly to the new one is made two feet longer.

Do Your Share.

A little thought will show you how vastly your own happiness depends on the way other people bear themselves toward you. Turn the idea around and remember that just so much are you adding to the pleasure or the misery of other people's days. And this is the half of the matter which you can control.—George S. Merriam.

OLD TIME PROBLEMS.

Schoolbook Posers For the Man Who Knows It All.

Schoolboys and girls of today who think they are oppressed by problems requiring the use of both English and metric units of weight and measure would be appalled by an examination of some of the text books their grandmothers studied. The author of "Old Time Schools" quotes many questions which are in a language unintelligible today.

"How much will 10 serons of cochineal come to," asks an arithmetic published a century ago in Northampton, Mass., "weighing neat 724 okes, 75 rotolas, at 80 piastres per oke?"

"How much will 189 bazar mauds, 31 seer and 8 chittacks of sugar come to at 6 rupees per maud?"

Any one who had finished a course in that book was evidently equipped to go as supercargo in an old fashioned merchantman. But who of today would know for what he was equipped when he had struggled with the next one?

"Deduct the tare and the tret and divide the suttle by 108, and the quotient will be the cloff, which subtract from the suttle, and the remainder will be the neat."

It becomes scarcely more intelligible when explained by definition: "Tare is an allowance made the purchaser for box, bag or barrel. Tret is an allowance of four pounds in each hundred and four for waste, dust and so forth. Cloff is an allowance of two pounds upon every three hundredweight. Suttle is what is left when a part of the allowance is deducted. Neat remains when all is deducted."

THE TELAUTOGRAPH.

Remarkable Device For Transmitting Orders at Sea.

The bureau of equipment of the navy department is conducting experiments just now with the telautograph, an instrument that, it is believed, will eventually be introduced in the navy for use on warships with splendid results. The telautograph is nothing more or less than a long distance writing machine. Simply stated, two peculiarly constructed writing pads are electrically connected, and anything written on one pad is exactly reproduced on the other whether it be a yard or a mile or a dozen leagues away.

Recently during target practice by vessels of the north Atlantic squadron written orders were conveyed from the conning tower to the engine room of the flagship by means of the telautograph, and the writing on the second pad was perfectly legible.

When it is considered that the big guns of the ships were banging away merrily at the time and the ship was shaking from stem to stern with the force of the discharges the performance of the delicate instrument is considered little short of marvelous.

It is believed that the instrument will be particularly valuable during naval engagements when the din of battle makes the receipt of oral orders rather uncertain. Besides, the telautograph always leaves a written record of orders given, and in case of a controversy following a misunderstanding of instructions a reference to its pages would settle the matter immediately.

Right Doing.

One's rightful work is often halted by fear of what others will say about it. This may be even more a barrier to the work than the fear of not doing the work at all. It takes courage to do what we believe we ought to do when we think we shall be criticised or misunderstood or scorned. But the real calamity lies in not doing what we ought. Of this it is well to have so strong a fear that we shall have courage to face whatever others may say of our right doing.—Maxwell's Talisman.

INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS.

Articles lost and found, house to let or desired help wanted, situations wanted, real estate bulletin and kindred announcements are more certain to produce results if advertised under this head than by any other means. Copy must be left not later than 10 a. m. to insure insertion the same day. Three publications of not more than 4 printed lines for 25 cents.

FOR RENT

HOUSE—Six room house at 75 N Mill St.; well and cistern water and gas; possession given at once. Inquire G. W. Henrich, 79 N. Mill St. Farmers phone 64

HOUSE—House of 8 rooms; city and cistern water and furnace, at 118 E. Cherry St. Inquire of E. G Wernet, 102 E. Cherry St.

HOUSE—Six room house with bath; also a gas stove for sale. Inquire Chas. Merwin, 79 E. Oak St.

HOUSE—Six room house with gas, hot and cold water and bath Inquire 65 Plum.

NOTICE to Fraternal and other organizations wishing good location and cheap rent in Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, can find it by calling on John Loughein, Sec'y of Trustees. 105 Muskingum St.

OFFICE Most desirable office room in the Warwick Block. Inquire of The Warwick Company.

ROOMS—Two furnished rooms at 59 S. Mill St; suitable for gentlemen.

STORE ROOM at No. 25 Canal St Inquire of the Artificial Ice and Coal Company.

WANTED

BARBERS—Two first class barbers at once. Inquire at 32 E. Main St

BOY—A boy 15 years old to deliver papers. Inquire at Bahney's Book Store.

MISCELLANEOUS

NO RAISE in price Levers & Smith still deliver Massillon Lump at $3.00 per ton. Ring 6 rings on 480. U S Phone.

FOR SALE.

ABSTRACTS—We are prepared to make Abstracts of Title to real estate upon short notice and at reasonable cost. We own the only set of abstract books in Stark county. Trump Abstract Co., Canton, O.

DOG—French poodle for sale. Inquire of Peter Wolf, West Brookfield.

HOUSES—Four houses at Warwick; are renting for $32.00 per month; will be sold at a bargain; $900 each will buy them, or entire lot for $3,500 00. Address Fred Keifer, Barberton, O.

HOUSE—Nice 6 room house on Columbia Heights; will take fifty dollars down, balance fifteen dollars per month. See S. Burd.

HOUSE—New house of 7 rooms, bath, attic and laundry, complete in every point; furnace, hot and cold water; cistern, gas, electricity; hardwood finish; possession given Nov. 1 Inquire of T. H Focke, at 144 E. Oak St.

PROPERTIES—One new 7-room house with stone wall cellar, cemented floor, good furnace, hot water heater; first floor has a large reception hall, parlor dining room and kitchen all hardwood finish, sliding doors; second floor has four elegant rooms with an up to date bath room; large attic with slate roof; this property is just off E. Main St. and will be sold at a bargain. Also have three good properties on W. Main St. which I will sell at a bargain If you are looking for a lot to build on or to speculate on, see me and let me give you prices. Two houses to rent after January 1. Wm. A. Pletzcker, No. 265 East Main St.

Advertisers who use THE INDEPENDENT hear from it

Humbergers'

Wish Everybody a

Very Prosperous and Happy New Year.

Store Open This Evening.

Our store will be closed all day Monday.

It is customary to make new resolutions on this day, and in turning a new leaf don't forget to make this one:

Trade at Humbergers',

The Leading Dry Goods, Coat, Carpet, Rug, Wall Paper, Window Shade and Grille House in the City.

Store opens Tuesday morning, January 3, 1905.

We will be ready to serve all our customers with choice merchandise, in good assortments to select from, at Real Bargain Giving Prices.

Respectfully,

HUMBERGER'S.

1905

Desk Calendar Pads and Stands. Excelsior Diaries, 10c and up. Baer's Lancaster Almanacs, English or German, only 5c each. Hicks' Almanac (the weather prophet), **25c each. Fancy Calendars** in many very pretty designs at **5c and up. Better get what you need in this line and start the New Year right.**

Bahney's, 20 E. MAIN ST.

THE INDEPENDENT contains the cream of the Court News Now is the time to subscribe,

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®